

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

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RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

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How does the following look: Second Federal Judge Perry; Supreme Court Justices Lewis and Anderson?

KUHIO AND THE GOVERNOR.

Kuhio's application to Governor Frear of the "snorter and uglier word" can not under any circumstances, by those who know the Chief Executive of the Territory, be taken as evidence that the Governor has been guilty of prevarication. Even among his enemies it is doubtful if there is any other man in Hawaii who would accuse Walter F. Frear of lying.

The Delegate's denunciation of the Governor as a falsifier comes at a peculiarly inopportune moment. The Governor is away from the Territory and consequently no full explanation can at this time be made of the Kamaoia lands matter. It is possible that Mr. Frear did tell the people of Waiohinu that he would throw open the lands for homesteading, but there is probably good reason for his failure to do so, and there is no doubt but that, upon his return from Washington, he will be able to give a satisfactory explanation. Every man, even a Governor, is privileged to change his mind if circumstances warrant it, and if Governor Frear changed his mind in regard to opening up the Kamaoia lands, he must have believed it was for the best interests of the Territory for him to do so.

Kuhio has not waited to find out from headquarters why the Kamaoia lands were not opened up to homesteading. On the simple assertion that they were not, he accuses the Governor of insincerity and untruthfulness. If the Governor were in Hawaii at this time, the matter would resolve itself into a question of veracity between the two men. But he is in Washington and can not state his side of the case until he returns home.

The affair is especially unfortunate at this time, indicating, as it does, future unpleasantness and dissension. But the people of Hawaii should know Governor Frear well enough by this time to be assured that when his side of the question is stated, it will be found that there is no foundation for any accusation of insincerity or prevarication.

SPORT AND "SPORTS."

It is unfortunate that sport in Honolulu is so often spoiled by "sports." Tin-horn sports some of them are, too. It is getting to be the regular thing of late for almost every athletic event to be marred by some display of unsportsmanlike conduct, such as tricky play, disgusting language, unnecessary roughness and endless bickering and squabbling.

Baseball is the national game of America, but if it were characterized everywhere by as much quarreling and petty jealousy as it is in Honolulu, the game would quickly lose its popularity. The baseball fans want to see the game played; they don't care a straw about the personal differences of managers and players, and if those connected with the game persist in airing their dirty linen in public, the public will eventually turn to something less odorous.

The chief trouble in Honolulu seems to be that there is too great a regard for the gate receipts and too little for the game itself. This applies not only to baseball but to almost all other sports. The betting on the side does not help matters. Too many of the contestants in athletic events go in for the prize, not for the sport. To win with them the main thing—to often to win by fair means or foul—and if the gate receipts are not large enough to give them a little profit on the time they have spent playing the game, they feel themselves aggrieved, and say so loudly.

There is need of a thorough and complete revolution in sport in Honolulu, an inculcation of more of the spirit of fair play and an elimination of the overweening love of the Almighty Dollar that is the cause of some of the incidents that have disgraced Honolulu sport of late. Incidents such as that which occurred during the walking match yesterday are enough to disgust the people whom the athletes depend upon for support and financial assistance.

The thing to do is to get rid of some of the "sports," and learn the real meaning of sport.

THE TIME TO KICK.

Every freeborn American citizen has the inherent and constitutional right to kick when things don't go to suit him. If the beefsteak is tough, the coffee weak, or the neighbor's piano out of tune, a citizen of this free country has the privilege of expressing his feelings in regard to the matter. If he doesn't like the way the legislature or the board of supervisors spends the public money, and he wants to say so, there is no one to stop him. The American citizen can criticize anything, from the way the mayor parts his hair to the kind of hat his own wife wears—though it doesn't do him much good to criticize his wife's headgear. To kick is human; the mule has no monopoly on the exercise.

But there are times when kicking does no good, except to relieve the feelings of the kicker. For instance, it does no good to kick about a city and county ordinance after it has been passed by the supervisors and approved by the mayor. If there is anything wrong with it, the time to kick is before the measure is enacted into law. There are a number of ordinances on the books of the City and County of Honolulu that are useless, or worse than useless, and sometimes we kick because they are enforced—or perhaps because they aren't. But how many citizens of Honolulu kicked while the ordinances were being considered by the supervisors? And yet, vigorous and judicious kicking at that time might have had the effect of preventing poor laws being enacted.

At the present time several measures are under consideration by the supervisors, notably a milk ordinance and an automobile and hack ordinance. It is probable that these two proposed ordinances will be passed, with or without amendment. It is certain that they contain provisions which will prove distasteful to some residents of the city. How many Honoluluans have gone to the meetings of the board to hear the ordinances read and discussed, or have told the supervisors personally what they think about the proposed laws?

It is improbable that the supervisors, strangely as they act sometimes and weird as are some of their antics, would dare to pass an ordinance against which vigorous protest had been made by a considerable proportion of the community. Yet few individuals of the community take any interest in what the supervisors may be about to do. They wait until after it has been done—and then kick.

The time to kick is before unwise or unjust provisions have been allowed to slip through, not afterward. True, a man has a right to kick whenever he pleases. So has a mule. But there is no use in wasting effort and energy kicking when it is too late to hit anything.

It is possible, of course, that the presence of a large number of citizens in the council chamber might move some of the members of the board to unusual oratorical effort, but when their wind gave out, they would probably sit down and let some one else talk. Then the private citizen whose interest in public affairs was large enough to cause him to come out and attend the meeting could do his kicking with some hope of its proving effective.

There is a time and a place to kick.

If, as appears from the despatches from Nicaragua, the two Americans, Cannon and Groce, who were shot to death by order of President Zelaya, held commissions in the revolutionary army, their execution is absolutely inexcusable and contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare and to international law. If the United States had taken the same bloody course at the time of the Civil War that Zelaya has adopted, every soldier or officer of the Southern army who was captured would have been liable to summary execution. But a man who lines up five hundred prisoners of war and inoffensive noncombatants against a dead wall and shoots them can hardly be expected to have any regard for the rules of warfare or for the laws of nations. Fortunately the United States appears to be about ready to attend to Mr. Zelaya.

Perhaps the success of the Japanese and the rapid progress of their nation may be explained by the account in the Kohala Midget of the death of a seven-year-old Japanese by at Kohala. He climbed a tree and, falling out, was severely injured. Before he had entirely recovered, he climbed the same tree again and once more fell, the second time with fatal result. If he had survived the second fall, his Japanese persistency would probably in the end have been rewarded with success in getting to the top.

Maui is beginning to talk seriously of a belt road. The island needs it badly, and the Mauiites appreciation of the fact indicates that the Valley Island does not intend to occupy a position at the tail of the procession.

PEARL HARBOR WILL MAKE U. S. SUPREME

The decision of the army and navy board, approved by President Taft, to make Pearl Harbor the greatest naval station in the Pacific Ocean is much more important than most Americans realize. The famous Hawaiian harbor adequately fortified and manned as a base for the warships of our nation solves the problem of supremacy on the Pacific.

Pearl Harbor, more than 2000 miles west of San Francisco, is more valuable to the United States than a squadron of the most powerful dreadnoughts. It is a first defense within which no enemy would care to risk its battle-ships. A fleet stationed at the great island port would have at its mercy most any hostile force that could be brought within fighting distance. No enemy could get to our west coast without steaming thousands of miles from its base of supplies and taking chances on being cut off from behind by our island squadron.

Pearl Harbor is the key to the situation in the Pacific. It is of such a character that it can be made practically impregnable. The harbor is capacious enough to shelter any naval force this nation ever is likely to have. It is so surrounded by hills that ships in the harbor are out of sight of those approaching. It is an ideal ocean stronghold, the Gibraltar of the Pacific. The government is making a wise move in proposing to improve the opportunity nature has given to us.

LITTLE HOPE LEFT FOR POOR FINLAND

ST. PETERSBURG, November 23.—The Russian members of the Russo-Finnish commission have submitted a counter proposal for the revision of the legislative relations between the empire and the grand duchy. On November 12 the Finnish members of the commission submitted to the whole committee the draft of a bill defining the constitutional status of Finland and which would reserve to Finland a voice in imperial legislation, treaty making and the laws of the military service affecting her.

The new proposal defines Finland's status as a province of the empire and extends the scope of the laws of general and imperial interest adopted by the Russian parliament so as to make them effective in Finland. It also provides that Finland shall be given five representatives in the Duma, one of whom is to represent the Russian residents in Finland; while one representative of the diet shall sit as a member of the council of the empire. The majority of the Russo-Finnish commission is Russian.

NICARAGUA OLD TROUBLE GROUND

(Continued from Page One.)

claimed president. But his rule was so arbitrary that another insurrection took place and he was expelled from Grenada, surrendering to a United States naval officer to save himself. Though put under bonds to keep the peace, the year was not ended before he was back in Nicaragua with a strong force of Americans and natives, but was again driven out. Three years later he came to grief in Honduras, into which he had led an expedition, and was shot by the authorities. One of his lieutenants was an adventurous young man from Berkshire county, named Potter, who escaped the fate of his chief, and lived to do good service as a colonel in the Union army.

What is denounced as a "menace to Judaism" has been made by Chief Rabbi Adler of the Jewish Religious Union of London of the recent attempt of London Hebrews to hold their services on Sunday instead of Saturday. Jewish services on Sunday were first attempted in this country and services supplementary to those of Saturday are now being held in a number of Jewish churches in New York city.

The Kinau brought the following cargo from Kauai: 5000 bags K. S. M. sugar, 250 bags rice, 67 bags cotton, 14 bags peanuts, 10 bbls hides, 1 auto, 1 horse, 1 dog.

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